BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS:

Daily paper, 1 month.....$ 3 00
" 3 months.....8 00
" 6 months.....15 00
Weekly paper 3 months.....3 00
" 6 months.....5 00

All ways to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1864. NO. 100.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North and Europe.

RICHMOND, March 5.—A flag of truce boat arrived at City Point last night, with sixty officers and eight hundred privates, brought up for exchange.

It is not yet known here what Commissioner Ould's decision will be. He proceeded to City Point this morning and will return to-morrow.

New York files have been received. The *Herald* says Kilpatrick is moving on Richmond with instructions to sack the rebel Capital and release the Union prisoners.

A Washington telegram says an unofficial correspondence between Butler and Ould resulted in a declaration of exchange of all the prisoners delivered at City Point up to the 24th January.

The *Herald* offers one hundred dollars reward for Lincoln's joke about the present predicament of Sherman, and the same for the joke upon the Florida expedition.

Grant has been appointed Lieutenant General.

The New York *Times* editorially remarks that it is quite evident that a ministerial crisis in England is imminent.

Everybody is dissatisfied with the position of foreign relations, and the public is becoming very restive.

Gold closed in New York on the 2d at 168 1-8.

The House has adopted a resolution to adjourn on the 31st of May.

European advices to the 19th received. Forty thousand Danes are still entrenched at Duppel. The Prussians are preparing to attack them.

Arrangements for the departure of Maximillian to Mexico had been completed at Paris.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, March 6.—The prisoners brought to City Point Friday night arrived here this evening.

About 40 Yankee officers and 600 privates will be sent in return to City Point to-morrow, and the exchange will be continued in the same proportion so long as the Yankee authorities send back our men.

Another flag of truce boat is expected to-morrow.

Lt. Col. Cook, of Dahlgreen's command, was brought to the Libby last night.

The *Confederate* says there is no truth in the report that Gen. Clingman would become a candidate for Governor.

YOUTH AND LOVE.—Young, loving and beloved—how much happiness may be summed up in a few brief words! All great nonsense, I grant; and at this conviction most lovers arrive in a very few months. But it would sometimes save much sorrow, it would also destroy great enjoyment, could we think at the time as we do afterwards. Yet there is a period in the lives of most, when the heart opens its leaves, like a flower, to all the gentle influences; when one beloved step is sweet in its fall beyond all music, and the light of one beloved face is dear as that of heaven—when the thoughts are turned to poetry, and a fairy charm is thrown over life's most ordinary occurrences. Hope, that gentlest astrologer, foretelling a future she herself has created, when the present colored by glad, yet softened spirits, buoyant though too tender for mirth. Who shall say there is a selfish feeling which looks in another's eyes to read its own happiness, and holds another's welfare more precious than its own?—What path in after life will ever be so pleasant as that one walk which decided on its way yet ended so soon?—What discourse of the wise, the witty, the eloquent, will never have the fascination of a few simple, even infantile words—of the still but delicious silence which they broke? Why does love affect such childish expressions of endearment, but because it has all the truth and earnestness of childhood? And the simplicity of its language seems the proof of its sincerity. Or is it that, being unworthy itself, it delights to retreat upon those unworldly days?—Go through life, and see if the quiet light of the stars, the passionate song of the poet the haunted beauty of flower, will ever again come home to the heart as they did at that early and only time.

GEN. LEE IN CAMP.—The Richmond correspondent of the Mobile *Register* says a gentleman who called on Gen. Lee a few days ago, found him in his tent some miles from Orange Court-house—he never makes his headquarters in a house—and what do you suppose he was doing? He was detected in the act of making a dinner upon cold bread and cabbage. When told that he ought not to be acting in that outrageous manner, inasmuch as the interests of the country required him to be in good bodily condition, he replied humorously that he was nothing but a soldier in the Confederate army, had no right to be better fed than the other soldiers and, in fact, had to live light in order to keep down his rheumatism. Some ladies hearing of the General's pitiful plight, sent him a large number of partridges. He at once despatched them to convalescent officers in the neighborhood.

Gen. Hood has arrived at Dalton and been assigned to the command of Hindman's corps. Brig. Gen. Bates has been made a Major-General.

TO PRINTERS.—A good compositor can find steady employment and the highest wages paid at the *Carolinian* Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

THEFT.—We learn that the smoke house of a citizen was robbed a few nights since of about 1300 pounds of bacon, a quantity of lard, &c. And many other thefts have been committed in the last few days. We advise citizens to look well to their premises, for there is much thieving going on.

Persons continue to send us $10 and request the paper sent six months. By reference to our terms all will see that the price of the Daily paper is, six months, $15; three months, $8, and one month $3. For the Weekly paper, six months, $5 and three months $3. When a less sum is sent the party sending it will receive the paper as long as the money holds out and no longer.

NOTICE TO THE MAGISTRATES OF WAKE COUNTY.

AT A MEETING OF FORTY-TWO OF THE MAGistrates of this county it was ordered that a called Court be held at the Court House, on Saturday, the 5th day of March next, to attend to important Court business and a full attendance of all the Magistrates is earnestly requested.

J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.

March 1-td
Confederate copy.

$50 REWARD.—RANAWAY, LOST OR STOLEN,

MY SMALL NEGRO BOY, SAM, DISAPPEARED from my residence in this city on Monday, the 11th of January, and has not been heard of since. He is thin, black and has a very intelligent face. Aged 11 years. Wore a striped cap, dark woolen jacket and white pantaloons. The above reward is offered for his recovery.

Jan 26-tf H. E. BRYAN.

THINGS TO CHERISH.

The eyes that look with love on thee,
That brighten with thy smile,
Or merely bid thee hope again,
If thou art sad awhile;
The eyes that, when no words are breathed,
Gaze fondly into thine—
Or, cherish them, ere they grow dim;
They may not always shine!

The faithful hearts around thee
That glow with love and youth
That time and care ne'er yet have seared,
Nor ravished of their truth;
The heart whose beatings we have heard,
When throbbing near our own—
Oh, cherish them; those beatings hushed,
Earth's dearest tones are gone.

The days when there are hearts and eyes
That throb and beam for thee;
The few fleet hours when life doth seem
Bright as a summer sea;
The thrilling moments when to speak
The full heart's joy is vain—
Oh, cherish them! once gone, alas!
They ne'er return again!

"LET US SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT RIGHT OR WRONG."

A more craven battle-cry was never emblazoned on the banners, or sounded from the bugles of a people struggling to be free! Put it by the side of the glorious old "*Sic Semper Tyrannis*" of the noble "Mother of States and of Statesmen." Sound it along with the reading shout which is echoed from the embattled hosts of liberty over land and sea in all nations—"Liberty or Death!"—From Field Marshal to Lieutenant the soldiers of freedom understand what it is to "Do or Die"—but this new chivalry of supporting a *government* "right or wrong" can never arouse the people to their duty, or animate the army to deeds of heroic daring. The "immortal renown" which invests the heroes of liberty with the grateful tribute of human approbation, and the shining badges of Divine favor would fade into darkness and reproach—into conscious shame and bloody infamy, if they should surrender their high commission of "THE RIGHT," and go forth among the nations the murderous defenders of *governments* in "*the wrong*."

There is a more respectable sentiment, a little like this in *sound* but widely different in *sense*—"Our *country* right or wrong." As it is the duty of every man to support his *country* at all times, and by all the means at his command, to strengthen—elevate—adorn and glorify her—it becomes in times of peril and sacrifice, like these, a worthy and patriotic devotion to espouse her cause without criticism. No man can be "wrong"—no country can be "wrong," to resist invasion and subjugation. The life of a people is to be defended by all the individual lives which compose it.

But to support a *Government* "right or wrong" may be to betray "our country." Rulers who ask such a support publish a confession of weakness and wickedness.—They would defy government to tyrannise over the people; who would well deserve their humiliating yoke, if they could be made voluntary partners in the work of infamy and despotism.

This is Lincoln's plea—"support the Government *right or wrong*." This is it which the slaves who lick his feet are daily sworn to do. This is the demand of despots and dotards, in regal robes, in all ages and countries.

If our rulers in Richmond desire the support of the brave and free people of the Confederate States, (which they have thus far received in unstinted measure), let them see to it *that they deserve* it. "Right or wrong" the Government cannot have our support. It must be "*right*," and then all we have of worldly substance and our lives are at its service; because then its service is the service of "our Country and our God."

Hitherto our President and Congress and Generals have not been faultless, but with few exceptions, they have been *faithful*. This gives them a high title to our admiration and gratitude, but ought not to blind us to their errors. A great cause—"our cause," a great country—"our country" is in peril. No man can be great enough to cast his shadow upon our future destiny. Let us support and applaud what is "right," and expose, oppose and correct what is "wrong," and so vindicate the mission of a free and enlightened Press.—*Col. Times.*

Gov. Vance's Speech—Unjust Criticism.

We publish the following remarks concerning Gov. Vance's speech, not that we like or approve them but for the purpose of showing how utterly impossible it is for any one man to conciliate the conflicting elements in the country at the present time. The *Journal* is dissatisfied because the Governor does not bow to the *divine* right of secession, while others object that he leans too far to the advocates of this rather dangerous doctrine. Certain it is, we think, that if ever the people of this Continent are permitted to enjoy the right of person and property again, they will hardly mar their prosperity by any act of secession. Of the Governor's speech the *Journal* says:

"The Raleigh papers of Tuesday (received here to-day) contain an address of Gov. Vance, on the condition of the country, delivered at Wilksboro', N. C., Feb. 22d, 1864. A short hand report by G. Clinton Stedman.

The address, which appears to be very well and accurately reported, is quite long, as long, we think, as Mr. Davis' last regular Message to Congress. It is a characteristic effort, and although we should be sorry to compare Gov. Vance to Abe Lincoln, still it must be confessed that he does somewhat resemble that unhandsome personage in a proclivity for joking and story-telling, that seems little in keeping with the gravity of the subjects under discussion; and yet there is tact displayed in the mode of introducing these stories and in their adaptation to a mixed audience that marks Gov. Vance as a great stump speaker and goes far to account for his popularity with the masses.

Although the address is in form rather a stump speech than a classical arranged political utterance, it is yet not without many strong points and occasionally very cogent reasoning. Of course Gov. Vance could not let the occasion pass without availing himself of the opportunity it afforded for pitching into the secessionists; while, to our notion, he fails to take sufficiently high ground upon the justice of our cause from first to last. In these respects we think his address falls short of the requirements of the "situation," but the firm ground which he takes against the Convention agitation and the clear and cogent reasoning with which he combats the arguments of the Conventionists—the so-called "Peace" men—go far towards covering all defects, and atoning for all errors.

We cannot publish this very long document to-day, but will do so at our earliest convenience, when we shall take occasion to accompany the publication by such comments as may seem to us to be right and proper."

MEANS TO STAND OFF.—The Daily *Carolinian* will take no part in politics. Sensible man. We find the following in that paper:

"KEEP COOL.—The campaign for Governor of the State will soon open. W. W. Holden of the *Standard* is a candidate. Gov. Vance has not yet declared himself a candidate for re-election, although it is pretty certain that he will be a candidate. If this contest is to be an exciting one, we request of our friends and citizens generally to keep cool. Nay, we beg of them, in this warm season soon approaching, to keep cold.

We stated in our first issue that we intended to be neutral in politics. We are *determined* to continue so. Our friends and subscribers will find us ready to give the very latest news, but to take a part in politics, we will not—*Verbum sat.*"

CAPTURED TOWNS.—I am well convinced that the enemy, long ere this, are perfectly well satisfied that the possession of our towns, while we have an army in the field will avail them little. It involves us in difficulty, but it does not by any means ensure conquest to them. They will know that it is our arms, not possessions towards which they have to subdue, before they can arrive at the haven of their wishes; and that, until this is accomplished, the superstructure they have been endeavoring to raise will, "like the baseless fabric of a vision," fall to nothing.—*George Washington, 1779.*

A WEEKLY PROGRESS.

In order to supply ready prepaid subscribers of the State where the mail facilities will not justify the taking of daily papers, we shall issue

A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE PROGRESS,

early in March, which will contain the latest news from the Army, with accounts and details of battles, &c., by telegraph, from our own Correspondents and from other sources.

THE WEEKLY PROGRESS will be published on a whole sheet and will contain a large amount of reading matter, and always have the latest TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

POST MASTERS and others are requested to act as Agents, and each Agent sending six or more subscribers, with the money for six months, will receive the Weekly paper six months gratis.

SUBSCRIPTIONS should be sent immediately, as the first number will be issued between the 10th and 20th of March. Subscriptions will not be taken for a longer period than six months; and in no case will the paper be sent until the money is received.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

WEEKLY PROGRESS—Three Months, $3 00
" " Six Months, 5 00

Advertisements will be inserted in the Weekly at $2 a square for each insertion, ten lines minion type to count a square. Money must accompany all orders.

J. L. PENNINGTON.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 25, 1864.

Our weekly exchanges will do us a favor by copying this prospectus once or twice or by calling attention thereto editorially.

ADVANCE IN TERMS.

The rapid advance in labor and all articles that enter into the publishing business compels us to advance our terms for subscription and advertising. On and after the first day of March the price of the PROGRESS will be as follows:

Daily paper, six months.....$15.00
" " Three months.....8.00
" " One month.....3.00

After the 1st of March single copies of the paper will be sold at the counter at 25 cents. The price to agents and news dealers as heretofore, $10 a hundred.

All advertisements will be charged $3 a square of eight lines or less, from this date.

All subscriptions made before the 1st of March will be taken at the present rates.

TREASURY NOTICE AS TO FUNDING UNDER ACT OF FEBRUARY 17, 1864.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Feb. 20, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL HOLDERS of Treasury Notes, not bearing interest, that they may exchange the same immediately, at the Office of the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, or of any Depository, for certificates which will entitle them to 4 per cent. Bonds; and that the said privilege will continue until the 1st of April ensuing, after which all notes above the denomination of five dollars can be funded only at 66⅔ cents to the dollar, except one hundred dollar notes, which, after that date, are no longer receivable for public dues, and can only be funded at an additional reduction of ten per cent. per month.

The certificates issued, together with the Bonds for which they may be exchanged, are receivable for taxes of the year 1864 at the fall amount expressed on the face without interest, and are not subject to the tax imposed for that year on other bonds and credits.

The short time allowed should admonish all holders promptly to present the notes, and not risk the chance of exclusion by the pressure which will occur at the end of the month of March.

(Signed) C. G. MEMMINGER,
March 1-tf Secretary of the Treasury.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING at February term, 1864, of Wake County Court, duly appointed and qualified as administrator of Samuel D. Morgan, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons to present their accounts, debts, claims and demands of every kind against his said intestate to him for payment duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Notice is also given that as administrator aforesaid, he will on the 9th day of March next, at the late dwelling house of his said intestate, Samuel D. Morgan, dec'd, in the county of Wake, offer for sale, horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep, farming utensils, a large quantity of manufactured tobacco in boxes and leaf tobacco, cotton in bales, household and kitchen furniture and other articles on a credit of twelve months. Bond with approved sureties will be required of the purchasers. Said sale will be continued from day to day until all is sold; and at the same time and place I shall offer for hire a number of negro slaves of my said intestate until the 25th of December next. Bond with approved sureties will be required of the hirer.

March 4-td WILLIAM LAWS.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 2.—WANTED 100,000 FUR SKINS.—The undersigned having commenced the manufacturing of HATS at Statesville, N. C., desire to purchase the above amount of Furs, for which *the highest price* will be paid or exchanged for Hats.

Wanted also, 1,000 lbs Wool on the same terms. For particulars, apply to us.

S. WITTKOWSKY & CO.
Statesville, N. C., April 1, 1864. 17—2w.

Office Southern Express Company,
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 15th, 1864.

MUCH COMPLAINT BEING MADE OF THE DElays by this Company in forwarding merchandise, I am instructed to advertise that the Rules of the Company require that Government packages shall take precedence over all others, and next in order packages forwarded by friends or Associations to officers and soldiers in the field or hospitals. The observance of this rule, together with limited facilities for transportation, necessarily causes delay in the forwarding of packages for merchants and others.

A. P. C. BRYAN, Ag't.
Feb 16-1m

Office Southern Express Company,
AUGUSTA, GA., Feb. 10th, 1864.

LEGAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL CONcerned that persons who ship packages containing Spirits, Wines or Cordials, without informing our Agent of the contents, will not be entitled to nor will they receive the benefit of valuation.

Spirits, Wines or Cordials, will not be forwarded by this Company except under special contract.

JAS. SHUTER,
Sup't and Act'g Pres't.
A. P. C. BRYAN,
Agent, Raleigh, N. C. Feb 16-1m

NORTH-CAROLINA, PITT COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term 1864. Alley King and others ex. John King, Executor of Samuel Wood, Sr. and others. Petition for account and settlement.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jesse Taylor and wife Betsy, Jacob Horn and wife Polly, Sam'l Vines, W. R. Horn, Benj. Dennis and wife Sarah, against Jacob Horn as guardian to Samuel Hines, Jr. Grant, defendants in this case are non residents of this State; it is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks in the North-Carolina Standard, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition to account and answer, &c., at the next term of this Court, to be held for said county, on the first Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, or judgment pro confesso will be granted against them.

G. A. DANCY, C. C. C.
Feb 25, 1864. Feb 25-6w

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL USE.—NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $2.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE.

A STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE. 30 HORSE Power, in good running order, good belts, and two good circular saws. Apply to SAMUEL DATE, Goldsboro', N. C. Confederate money taken in payment.

March 4-3t*

LAND FOR SALE.

I WISH TO SELL A TRACT OF FERTILE WELLimbered land lying in the eastern part of the State, convenient to water, containing eight thousand acres. Apply to me at this place for particulars.

JOEL T. GARNER.
March 3-tf Raleigh, N. C.

FOR SALE.

ONE FINE PIANO AND ONE GROVER & BAker's Sewing Machine. Apply to

WM. B. EDMUNDSON,
March 3-1w High Point, N. C.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE A SPLENDID BRICK DWELling House and 2½ acre Lot and out buildings.

—ALSO—

three-fourths of a Store, all in the town of Murfreesboro, N. C., and 100 acres of land about 1 mile from town. Two Plantations in Bertie county, situated on Cashie river; one containing 800 acres, the other 1,000 acres, with a Fishery one mile from the landing on the plantation, and may really turn out one of the best in the State. There is upon both farms good dwellings and all necessary out houses, apple and peach orchards. All these lands are well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn and peas.

—ALSO—

one tract of land in Stanly county, N. C., adjoining Cabarrus county, 12 miles from Concord Depot, 3 miles from Rocky river and 2 miles from Barrier's Mills, containing 1,200 acres. The land is nearly all level. It is said there is plenty lime stone. This is a splendid farm for wheat, tobacco, corn, &c., &c. This is a rare opportunity for investment and seldom offered. Apply to

P. HANNEBERRY,
Feb 3-1m Windsor, N. C.
Standard and Petersburg Express copy 30 times.

FOR SALE,

A FEW BARRELS FIRST-RATE OLD RYE WHIskey; also, several barrels Brandy. Apply to

J. P. PRAIRIE & CO.,
Jan 13-tf Corner Harget and Wilmington sts.

Bank of Cape Fear,
WILMINGTON, N. C., March 1, 1864.
Dividend No. 109.

A DIVIDEND OF 15 PER CENT. ON THE CAPital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable to Stockholders on the 15th inst., in Confederate currency.

March 4-3t* J. G. BURR, Cashier.

NOTICE.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. CO.,
Raleigh, March 1, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE CHECKS issued by me on the Bank of North Carolina, and now outstanding, as also the dividends declared by this Company and not collected, are payable only in the present Confederate currency.

W. W. VAIN,
March 4-1w Treasurer.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!!

JOURDAN & MOSES, TANNERS, ARE RECEIVing hides daily to tan and finish for one-third for all split hides, and skins for one-half giving owner of the split hides the refusal of the yard's share at government price. The yard is situated 9 miles Southeast of Raleigh and 1 mile from Auburn Turnout.

March 1-1w*

Confederate publish daily 1 week and send bill to this office.

WATCHES! WATCHES!! WATCHES!!!

A GOOD INVESTMENT FOR CONFEDERATE money on hand at the North State Iron and Brass Works, Burns's old stand. A few No. 1 Watches, open and hunting cases, English and Swiss works, all in good running order.

Apply soon, at the above named place, to J. W. COLE, who has been a practical watchmaker.

March 1-6t*

Bank of Cape Fear,
RALEIGH, March 1st, 1864.

DEPOSITORS AND BANKS ARE REQUESTED TO draw their balances from this Bank by the 25th instant, and all balances left in Bank on the 31st instant will be funded in 4 per cent Confederate States bonds and paid to said depositors.

W. H. JONES, Cash'r.
March 2-td

NOTICE.

THE BANKS AT GREENSBORO', N. C., WILL DEcline to pay undrawn dividends, certificates of deposit, and checks of any date prior to the 23th of March next, except in the currency now existing, and as now rated and valued; and all those entitled to dividends, and holders of such certificates and checks, are requested to present the same to us forthwith and receive payment.

W. W. CLARK,
Cashier Merchants' Bank of Newbern.
WM. A. CALDWELL,
Cash'r Farmers' Bank.
M. STEVENSON,
Cash'r Bank of Washington.
JESSE H. LINDSAY,
Cash'r Bank Cape Fear.
D. P. WEIR,
Treas'r Greensboro M. L. I. & T. Co.
March 2-2taw3t*

$400 REWARD

FOR THE ARREST AND DELIVERY IN JAIL SO I can get them of my 2 negs. WASHINGTON ROLAND, black, 6 feet high, 23 years old, has very high peaks in his forehead, weighs about 160 pounds and has a very small foot, wears No. 8 shoes, had on when he left homespun pants, Confederate jacket and a Yankee overcoat, he had also a black cloth suit, was bought in Richmond last June, and was raised in Wilmington, N. C. EDWARD, mulatto, near 6 feet high, about 21 years old, bowlegged, had on ordinary homespun and blue jacket and pants. Both wear caps. The above named boys left the subscriber on the 28th January, and were seen at Christiansville on the 29th and had an opportunity of crossing the Roanoke river, and are supposed to be making their way to Wilmington or the Yankees.

R. C. WATKINS,
Halifax P. O., Chesterfield Co., Va.
Feb 16-6t*aw

A TRADE TO SUIT.—I WISH TO BUY A good farm, and prefer the Eastern part of the State, provided the tract can be examined. I will purchase in any healthy locality. The land must be good. I will pay one-third or one-half in provisions and the balance in cash. Persons wishing to make such a trade will describe the land, give the price, and address me at St. Lawrence, Chatham county.

G. PACE
Feb. 16, 1864. Feb 25-10*

NOTICE.—WE HAVE ON HAND, AT OUR Factory, in Thomasville, N. C., one hundred and twenty-five boxes of medium grade tobacco, well put up, which we will sell very cheap for the cash.

J. K. & M. H. PINNIX.
Feb. 25, 1864. Feb 25-3t

NOTICE.

Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.,
Raleigh, March 4th, 1864.

ALL CHECKS AND REQUISITIONS OF THIS Company, now outstanding and payable only in the present currency.

W. W. VAIN, Treas'r.
March 4-3tawtlA

TO BOYS.

ONE OR TWO GOOD WHITE BOYS CAN FIND profitable employment by [illegible] applications at the Progress Office.

Feb 26-tf

GOLD WATCHES.

A FEW ENGLISH PATENT LEVER GOLD WATCHES [illegible]

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

One square of eight lines, 1 time.....$ 2 00
" " " 2 times.....3 00
" " " 3 times.....4 00
" " " 1 week.....6 00
" " " 2 weeks.....10 00
" " " 3 weeks.....14 00
" " " 1 month.....18 00
" " " 2 months.....30 00
" " " 3 months.....40 00
" " " 6 months.....60 00
" " " 12 months.....100 00

Professional cards of four squares, and additional squares will be charged at this rate. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for each insertion.

Obituaries by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $5,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph Olive, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G F W Nelson, of Ga, Superintendent of Public Printing. E M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. A C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va, Outlet Officer. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. S Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. O H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timbell, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Ordnance and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Chief Clerk.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGMENTS—POST OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

Norther Mail opens daily at 7 a m. Eastern mail opens daily at 7 a m. Western mail opens daily at 11 a m. Fayetteville mail opens daily at 11 a m. Augusta mail opens daily at 7 a m. Eagle Rock mail opens Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m. Leachburg mail opens on Wednesday's at 12 m. Roxboro mail opens on Wednesday's at 12 m. Summerville mail opens on Wednesday at 5 p m. Carthage mail opens on Thursday's at 5 p m.

Northern mail closes daily at 2.30 a m. Eastern mail closes daily at 9 a m. Western mail closes daily at 9 p m. Fayetteville mail closes daily at 9 p m. Augusta mail closes at 9 p m. Eagle Rock mail closes Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 p m. Leachburg mail closes Wednesday's at 4 p m. Roxboro mail closes Wednesday's at 1 p m. Summerville mail closes Thursday's at 1 a m. Carthage mail closes Wednesday's at 9 a m.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE—ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS AT RALEIGH

North Carolina Rail Road.

Mail train going East—arrives at 9:40 a m, leaves at 10:10 a m.

Going West—arrives at 12 night, leaves at 1 night.

Accommodation train going East—arrives at 11 night, leaves 12:5 night.

Going West—arrives at 12:30 p m, leaves 1:20 p m.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

Mail train going North—leaves at 11 a m, arrives at 1 night.

Accommodation train going North—arrives at 12:45 a m, leaves 11:30 night.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JUST ARRIVED!!!

BLACK CLOTH, At C. M. FARRISS'.
OFFICERS CLOTH, and all kinds of Trimming, At C. M. FARRISS'.
NECKTIES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
FINE CASSIMERES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
GENTLEMAN'S HALF HOSE, At C. M. FARRISS'.

Officers of North-Carolina Troops who may not have an opportunity to call for their goods in person, can have their cloth drawn by C. M. Farriss, who will send an experienced hand to camp to take measures. If you want to get fits send your orders to C. M. Farriss.

WANTED.—Five or six experienced Journeymen Tailors. The very best prices paid.

Feb 25-1m C. M. FARRISS.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Feb. 22d, 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTing of

Surgeon P. A. CRUDUP,
Ass't Surgeon W. H. HARRIS,

will meet at Salisbury, in Rowan county, on Monday, March the 7th.

At Concord, in Cabarrus county, on Wednesday, the 16th.

At Albemarle, in Stanly county, on Friday, the 18th.

At Troy, in Montgomery county, on Monday, the 21st.

At Charlotte, in Mecklenburg county, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 23d and 24th.

At Monroe, in Union county, on Saturday the 26th.

At Wadesboro', in Anson county, on Monday, the 28th.

At Rockingham, in Richmond county, on Wednesday, the 30th.

At Carthage, in Moore county, on Friday, the 1st of April, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard Duty, on account of Physical disability.

EDWARD WARREN,
Feb 26-td Surgeon General.

Confederate, Greensboro Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy once a week and send bill to Surgeon General's Office.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Feb. 22d, 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTing of

Surgeon HENRY JOYNER,
Surgeon R. E. HAYWOOD,

will meet in the town of Hillsboro', in Person county, on Wednesday, the 2d of March.

At Wentworth, in Rockingham county, on Saturday, the 5th.

At Greensboro', in Guilford, on Monday and Tuesday, the 7th and 8th.

At Asheboro', in Randolph county, on Thursday, the 10th.

At Lexington, in Davidson county, on Saturday, the 12th.

At Wentworth, in Forsyth county, on Monday, the 14th, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard Duty, on account of physical disability.

EDWARD WARREN,
Feb 23-td Surgeon General.

Confederate, Greensboro Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy once a week and send bill to Surgeon General's Office.

TO RENT.

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS County, N. C., within fourteen miles from Concord and one of the Railroad Stations, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x30 with a good fire-place to each room. Dwelling House, Kitchen and other out buildings.

Persons wishing to rent will apply to MATTHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whitesville, Feb 13-tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A GOOD FARM; APPLY AT PROGRESS OFFICE.

W. E. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1864.

The War.

The world wags and so does the war, until it has become quite a tame affair. The attempts of the enemy since the opening of the present campaign, have all been abortions, what few victories that have been achieved all being on our side.

The last big raid around Richmond has subsided, and "nobody's hurt"—much. We got two or three hundred of the raiders and killed several, among the latter was the leader of one of the detachments.

We have nothing from the army of Northern Virginia. At last accounts all was quiet.

Passengers who left Bristol on Wednesday state that a report, which seemed to come direct, was in circulation in that town that Gen. Wm. E. Jones attacked Cumberland Gap on Saturday last, and that he had captured another lot of prisoners. It is believed that the Gap will soon be ours again, if it is not already.

At Charleston the Yanks are still wasting ammunition to the injury of nobody but themselves.

The enemy are getting impudent in Florida again, and notwithstanding the late thrashing given them by Gen. Finnegan another advance is spoken of. The Savannah *Republican* of the 2d says: "From the conductor of the Gulf train of last evening, we learn that the driver of the Mail Coach reports that when he left Quincy, Florida, on Sunday morning last, heavy firing was heard in the direction of Tallahassee, and it continued for several hours. It was the impression of passengers that the enemy had moved up from St. Marks on Tallahassee."

Sherman seems to be clean gone, and a large portion of Mississippi recently menaced is now free. The victory of Gen. Forrest over Grierson, says the *Mississippian* "was most thorough. An intelligent gentleman from Columbus, Mississippi, gives a glowing account of it. Grierson had got down as far as West Point. Gen. Forrest spent much time in manœuvering and firing with field pieces, in order to get his forces together, surround the enemy and bag the entire force. Grierson, however, "smelt a mice," and as soon as the shades of night threw around him her mantle of darkness, he essayed his escape under her ample cover. Forrest pursued, and the fight commenced at Okolona, and continued to the vicinity of Pontotoc. The pursuit would have been kept up still further but for the worn out condition of the horses in our command.

Our informant says the road for many miles was strewn with arms, haversacks, dead Yankees and everything else which formerly belonged to the Yankees. Their wagons were all left behind. Buggies and carriages which they had stolen were left with fires built in them, but further on they were so hotly pursued that they didn't have time to take this precaution, but left the vehicles unharmed with the traces cut, and the thieves thus made their escape. It was a miniature Bull Run affair.

The number of killed, wounded and prisoners was very great—our loss small. Gen. Forrest fought the battle with about 2,000 men—the reinforcements expected by him did not arrive in time. The enemy had three times his number. Gen. Forrest led most of the charges himself."

In North Georgia everything has relapsed into the former quiet, the Yankees having withdrawn from Gen. Johnston's front. Our advices are up to last evening, says the *Appeal* of the 3d, "when everything was quiet in North Georgia. Both armies were in camp, and neither presenting any appearance of making an early movement.

The best authorities estimate the Yankee force in the late advance upon our front at twenty-five thousand. It is evident they supposed Gen. Johnston's force had been so weakened by sending reinforcements to Gen. Polk, which they heard was being done, that an easy conquest would be obtained—a result which they soon discovered was not attainable. The prompt manner in which battle was tendered them was enough for Yankee courage, and they skulked back to their entrenchments."

We hardly look for any more bluster from Thomas soon, as he is foiled this time.

As will be seen by reference to our telegraph column, sixty officers and eight hundred men have been sent to City point for exchange, and that Commissioner Ould had gone down to see whether he would receive them or not. We hope that etiquette will give way, on both sides, to humanity, and that the exchange may go on, for the almost universal sentiment of the people in both sections is that the prisoners should be exchanged. If we can come to any conclusion by which white men can be exchanged for white men, let it be done—or if we recognise negroes as soldiers, and refuse to hang or shoot them when we capture them with arms in their hands, we don't see why we should keep thirty thousand of our people in loathsome prisons by a refusal to complete the figure. Much was said about hanging all negroes caught with arms in their hands, and that the white officers who command them were to share the same fate, but we have not heard of the first example yet.

We hope all hitches in the way of the exchange of prisoners are about to be removed, and that the captives on both sides will soon be released.

The Northern Democracy.

When we express a hope that Providence may so order as to make the Northern democracy or Peace party, the instrument of our deliverance and the means of the overthrow of Lincoln and Abolitionism and the establishment of our independence, there are those so blinded by party prejudice and malice as to accuse us of a willingness to submit to the enemy and return to the Union. We make no reply to this, for we are conscious that our acts entitle us to as much confidence as those who assail us can command. We desire independence—freedom of the States and the independence of the Confederacy—above all things, and we have no objection to the employment of any legitimate means to accomplish that end, even the co-operation of the democracy of the North to overthrow Abraham Lincoln and the radical abolition party who are keeping up the war.

We remember to have heard an eminent divine re-

tion[illegible] was [illegible] Democratic Party [illegible] North—that believed if [illegible] could overthrow Lincoln and [illegible] into power they would [illegible] rather than continue the war. We have indulged similar hopes—faint we confess but still a hope, that our deliverance might come in that way. The distinguished gentleman to whom we refer has recently made public speeches in Virginia to arouse the masses, and calling on them to stand by and support the government, and was through his position in the same as ours, in so far as the Northern democracy is concerned, we have not heard his loyalty impeached. But to show the growing feeling in favor of this policy we copy the following from the Atlanta *Register*:

"Our hopes of freedom consist in the strength and courage of our armies, and as a consequence of their triumphs, in the success of the opposition at the North to Lincoln's policy and administration. There is a point beyond which the Northern people will not submit to the outrages on State and popular rights which they have meekly borne for three years past. The opposition to Lincoln grows stronger and bolder each day. It becomes us therefore as the *Mississippian* is at length induced to assert, "to do all we can to help the Democrats of the North throttle the infamous party in power—and we shall find in the Democratic party of the North an ally in the interest of peace."

The hopes of peace of the *Register* are based on "the strength and courage of our armies, and as a consequence of their triumphs, in the success of the opposition at the North to Lincoln's policy and administration;" and the *Mississippian*, an ultra war paper—secession after the Mississippi school—thinks we ought "to do all we can to help the Democrats of the North throttle the infamous party in power—and we shall find in the Democratic party of the North an ally in the interest of peace."

Now as we have in this State those who are so suspicious of the motives of all who even utter a syllable in reference to peace, we beg them to remember that the language we have quoted is that of the Atlanta *Register* and the *Mississippian*, and not our own, though we most heartily endorse the sentiments of our Georgia and Mississippi exchanges on this question. We believe with the *Mississippian* that if we can "throttle the infamous party in power" at the North, we can soon close the war upon terms that will acknowledge our independence, and we should leave no means unemployed looking to that end.

THE GREAT RAID AROUND RICHMOND.

The raiders are supposed to be gone, for the present at least, and instead of releasing the Yankees imprisoned in Richmond they enabled us to add about 250 or 300 to the number. We give the following particulars from the *Examiner* of Friday:

THE ENEMY AROUND RICHMOND—BUTLER'S ADVANCE UP THE PENINSULA.

We were misinformed in stating that Mr. Young sustained no loss by the late raid. We are sorry to learn that the Yankees carried off five mules and one of his slaves. They were, however, very civil to his family and did no damage to his house or other property. Their guns were planted a short distance in front of his house while firing at our batteries, and their band played "Yankee Doodle" and other Yankee airs, it is supposed as a defiance to our men, who, unfortunately, were not prepared with the means of replying with "Dixie" or "Old Virginia."

We have a full and correct list of the casualties in the local forces in the affairs of Tuesday and Wednesday:

In Henley's Battalion—Killed—Capt. Albert Ellery, chief clerk of the Second Auditor's office. Wounded—Acting 1st Lt., Co. D, Robert A. Tompkins; privates D. T. Carter, slightly; S. McLain, slightly in leg; R. B. Green, in hand; Miles Cary, slightly; Gray McDowell, shot through the thigh.

Of the Armory Battalion, Lts. Sweepy and Blunt were killed, and Lt. Docker wounded.

The statement that Kilpatrick was across the Pamunkey had given but a deceitful respite to rumors; and at an early hour yesterday morning the report was freely circulated in the streets that the main body of his cavalry was near Tunstall's Station, and had effected a junction there with Butler's advance up the Peninsula.

The force which was chased by Col. Johnston's cavalry across the Pamunkey at Piping Tree Ferry, appears to have been a detachment of the enemy, including a portion of the force which had made a circuit from the Westham road.

COLONEL JOHNSON'S AFFAIR AT OLD CHURCH.

The luck or spirit of this affair is the theme of unceasing wonder. It appears that while Colonel Johnson was attacking the enemy's rear guard, his own rear was attacked, near Old Church, by about four hundred cavalrymen, a portion of Dahlgren's brigade Col. Johnson had only about forty cavalrymen, and his little band was caught between overwhelming forces of the enemy. Dahlgren's cavalrymen dashed through his lines, but instead of turning around and cutting our little force to pieces, continued their retreat to the river. They were probably uninformed of the smallness of our force, which was in a position where it might easily have been annihilated. Instead, however, of being annihilated, the little band actually took in the melee twenty-five prisoners, and lost but a single one. During the day Colonel Johnson took fifty prisoners. Lieutenant Ditty was wounded by a ball through his thighs.

ADVANCE OF BUTLER UP THE PENINSULA.

The reports of Butler's advance were confirmed in the morning. It now appears that his forces were at New Kent Court House Wednesday morning, about ten o'clock; and the information obtained by the authorities in this city was, that his force consisted of sixteen infantry regiments, three negro regiments in advance. They were reported to be advancing at the hour named, and some cavalry in the advance were at Tunstall's station, (eighteen miles from Richmond,) Wednesday evening, and encamped in the vicinity. It is supposed that Kilpatrick effected a junction here Wednesday night, and went into camp with Butler's advance.

At half-past one in the afternoon a dispatch was received at General Elzey's headquarters from Colonel Shingler, reporting that Kilpatrick's cavalry were retreating in the direction of Williamsburg, and that his advanced pickets had not yet discovered any enemy.—This report allayed the excitement in the city, but by no means satisfied the inquiries of the intelligent as to the real situation and designs of the enemy.

ANOTHER AFFAIR OF COLONEL JOHNSON.

We have news of another brilliant affair of Colonel Johnson, whose small command has achieved, beyond all comparison, the most substantial results in the raiders' campaign.

Our information is, that Colonel Johnson, during yesterday, formed a junction with a portion of the Ninth Virginia cavalry, attacked the enemy, and brought off eighty prisoners.

LATER.

The latest accounts appear to leave no doubt that the enemy is retiring in force in the direction of Williamsburg. The prevalent supposition in official circles is, that Butler's advance was merely intended to cover the retreat of Kilpatrick's distressed raiders. Fourteen additional were brought in and lodged in the Libby during the day. These do not include any of Johnson's capture yesterday evening. The militia forces, assembled on the Square yesterday evening, were discharged.

STILL LATER.

The raiders are gone and Richmond breathes free again, but the people of the Metropolis have been terribly frightened, and well they may have been, for it is now ascertained that is was the purpose of the raiders to liberate the Yankee prisoners on Belle Isle, destroy the bridges on the James river, burn the city and murder the President and his cabinet. We give the following additional particulars from the *Examiner* of Saturday:

LATEST.

ANOTHER AFFAIR WITH THE ENEMY AROUND RICHMOND—CAPTURE OF IMPORTANT PAPERS AND MEMORANDA OF THE ENEMY, ETC.

The first rumor of the raiders since yesterday was that General Stuart, coming down the Louisa road, had intercepted their retreat, captured twelve hundred prisoners, and released all the negroes in their hands.—

News was brought in during the morning of the brilliant affair of a small body of Confederate cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant Pollard, who had attacked a body of Yankee cavalry, under the command of Colonel Dahlgreen, killing their commander, taking ninety, prisoners and thirty-[illegible] horses. The fight occurred in Westmoreland county, [illegible] night, about eleven o'clock. The body of cavalry under Dahlgreen's command numbered some three or four hundred, being part of the force which had crossed the Mattapony at Aylett's. The wretch who commanded them was the son of Commodore Dahlgreen, of ordnance notoriety.—It would have been well if the body of the land-pirate had been gibbeted in chains on the spot where he fell.

Lieutenant Pollard commands Company E of the Ninth Virginia cavalry. He was assisted by some home guards and a small detachment from Lieutenant Colonel Robbins' command.

From the courier who arrived in yesterday we have some interesting particulars of Lieutenant Pollard's affair with the enemy. It appears that, with his company of cavalry, he followed the enemy across the Mattapony during the whole of Wednesday, harrassing his rear. At the forks of the road the enemy took that leading to Walkerton, while Lieutenant Pollard, dressing a few of his men to follow the enemy on that route and make a pretence of pursuit, rapidly withdrew the larger portion of his force to the other road. He succeeded in making a circuit of the enemy, and about eleven o'clock at night appeared on their front, having been joined by some home guards and a few of Robbins' command. The Yankees attempted to charge through our lines, the charge being headed by Dahlgreen himself. He was shot dead before his column came in contact with our lines. A fight ensued, with the results referred to; to which we may add the fortunate circumstance that not a man of our command was killed. Several Yankees were killed, and the force not captured was dispersed in a wild flight, aided by the cover of the woods and the night.

Full Disclosure of the Enemy's Plans—Richmond to be Destroyed—the President and his Cabinet to be Killed, Etc.

The following papers and memoranda were found on Dahlgreen's person, and contain the indisputable evidences of the diabolical designs of the enemy:

"The following address to the officers and men of the command was written on a sheet of paper having in printed letters, on the upper corner, 'Headquarters Third Division, Cavalry Corps, ——, 1864.'

"*Officers and Men:*

"You have been selected from brigades and regiments as a picked command to attempt a desperate undertaking—an undertaking which, if successful, will write your names on the hearts of your countrymen in letters that can never be erased, and which will cause the prayers of our fellow-soldiers now confined in loathsome prisons to follow you and yours wherever you may go.

"We hope to release the prisoners from Belle Island first, and having seen them fairly started, we will cross the James river into Richmond, destroying the bridges after us, and exhorting the released prisoners to destroy and burn the hateful city, and do not allow the rebel leader Davis and his traitorous crew to escape. The prisoners must render great assistance, as you cannot leave your ranks too far or become too much scattered, or you will be lost.

"Do not allow any personal gain to lead you off, which would only bring you to an ignominious death at the hands of citizens. Keep well together and obey orders strictly, and all will be well; but on no account scatter too far, for in union there is strength.

"[illegible] instructions to officers and lieutenants in the execution, you will be sure to succeed.

"We will join the main force on the other side of the city, or perhaps meet them inside.

"Many of you may fall, but if there is any man here not willing to sacrifice his life in such a great and glorious undertaking, or who does not feel capable of meeting the enemy in such a desperate fight as will follow, let him step out, and he may go home to the arms of his sweetheart, and read of the braves who swept through the city of Richmond.

"We want no man who cannot feel sure of success in such a holy cause.

"We will have a desperate fight, but stand up to it when it does come and all will be well.

"Ask the blessing of the Almighty, and do not fear the enemy.

"U. DAHLGREEN, *Colonel Commanding*".

Special Orders and Instructions.

The following special orders were written on a similar sheet of paper, and on detached slips, the whole disclosing the diabolical plans of the leaders of the expedition:

"Guides—Pioneers (with oakum, turpentine and torpedoes)—Signal Officer—Quartermaster—Commissary:

"Scouts and pickets—men in rebel uniform:

"These will remain on the north bank and move down with the force on the south bank, but getting ahead of them, and if the communication can be kept up without giving an alarm, it must be done; but everything depends upon a surprise, and no one must be allowed to pass ahead of the column. Information must be gathered in regard to the crossings of the river, so that should we be repulsed on the south side, we will know where to recross at the nearest point. All mills must be burned, and the canal destroyed; and also everything which can be used by the rebels must be destroyed, including the boats on the river. Should a ferry-boat be seized, and can be worked, have it moved down. Keep the force on the south side posted of any important movement of the enemy, and in case of danger some of the scouts must swim the river and bring us information. As we approach the city, the party must take great care that they do not get ahead of the other party on the south side, and must conceal themselves and watch our movements. We will try and secure the bridge to the city (one mile below Belle Isle,) and release the prisoners at the same time. If we do not succeed, they must then dash down, and we will try and carry the bridge from each side. When necessary, the men must be filed through the woods and along the river bank. The bridges once secured, and the prisoners loose and over the river, the bridges will be secured and the city destroyed. The men must keep together and well in hand, and once in the city, it must be destroyed, and Jeff Davis and Cabinet killed.

"Pioneers will go along with combustible material.—The officer must use his discretion about the time of assisting us. Horses and cattle, which we do not need immediately, must be shot rather than left. Everything on the Canal and elsewhere, of service to the rebels, must be destroyed. As Gen. Custer may follow me, be careful not to give a false alarm.

"The signal officer must be prepared to communicate at night by rockets, and in other things pertaining to his department.

"The quartermasters and commissaries must be on the lookout for their departments, and see that there are no delays on their account.

"The engineer officer will follow to survey the road as we pass over it, &c.

"The pioneers must be prepared to construct a bridge or destroy one. They must have plenty of oakum and turpentine for burning, which will be rolled in sealed balls, and given to the men to burn when we get in the city. Torpedoes will only be used by the pioneers for destroying the main bridges, &c. They must be prepared to de-troy railroads. Men will branch off to the right with a few pioneers, and destroy the bridges and railroads south of Richmond, and then join us at the city.—They must be well prepared with torpedoes, &c. The line of Falling creek is probably the best to work along, or as they approach the city, Goode's creek, so that no reinforcements can come up on our rear. No one must be allowed to pass ahead for fear of communicating news. Rejoin the command with all haste, and, if cut off, cross the river above Richmond and rejoin us. Men will stop at Bellona Arsenal and totally destroy it, and anything else but hospitals, then follow on and rejoin the command as Richmond with all haste, and, if cut off, cross the river and rejoin us. As General Custer may follow me, be careful and not give a false alarm.

Programme of the Route and Marches.

The following is an exact copy of a paper written in lead pencil, which appears to have been a private memorandum of the programme which Dahlgreen had made to enable him to keep his work clearly in mind:

"Saturday—Leave camp at dark, (6, P. M.) Cross Ely's Ford at 10, P. M.

"Twenty miles—Cross North Anna, 4, A. M., Sunday—feed and water one hour.

"Three miles—Frederick's Hall station, 8, A. M.—destroy Arts, 9, A. M.

"Twenty miles—Near James river, 5, P. M., Sunday—feed and water one hour and a half.

"Thirty miles to Richmond—March towards Kilpatrick for one hour, and then as soon as dark cross the river, reaching Richmond early in the morning. (Monday.)

"One hundred [illegible] south [illegible] and [illegible] squadron to cut the Railroad bridge at Falling creek and [illegible] at Richmond—fifty-three miles.

"General Kilpatrick—cross at [illegible] Sunday—[illegible]

"[illegible] river 5, A. M. (resistance.)

"Gilmerburg—fourteen miles—8, A. M.

"Resistance at North Anna, three miles.

"We will have a desperate fight, but stand up to it when it does come and all will be well.

"Ask the blessing of the Almighty, and do not fear the enemy.

"U. DAHLGREEN, *Colonel Commanding*".

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"Be over the Pamunkey at daybreak—feed and water, and then cross the Rappahannock at night, (Tuesday night), when they must be on the lookout.

"Spies should be sent on Friday morning early, and be ready to cut.

A Guide Furnished

The following paper was enclosed in an envelope directed to "Colonel U. Dahlgreen, &c., at Gen Kilpatrick's headquarters," and marked "Confidential." The letter is not dated:

"*Colonel Dahlgreen, &c., &c.*

"Dear Colonel:—At the last moment I have found the man you want—well acquainted with the James river, from Richmond up.

"I send him to you mounted on my own private horse. You will have to furnish him a horse.

Question him five minutes and you will find him the very man you want.

"Respectfully and truly yours,

JOHN C. BABCOCK."

On the margin of this letter is written:

He crossed at Rapidan last night, and has late information.

Murder of their Negro Guide by the Raiders.

There now remains no doubt of the barbarous atrocity of the Yankee raiders in the murder of an inoffensive negro, who was captured near the Rapidan. The victim of their brutal wrath was a boy named Martin, the property of Mr. David Meems, of Goochland. It appears that the negro was impressed as a pilot, and had informed the Yankees that they could cross the river at Jude's Ferry, about two miles from Dover Mills. The river was, however, fuller than usual, although it is very probable that the negro advised the raiders according to the best of his information. For no other offence than the imaginary one of misleading the enemy, the negro was hung to a tree, where his dead body was found a few hour after life was extinct.

It is now quite certain that the Yankees intended to cross the river so as to attack the city from the south side and disconcert our defence by the various directions of their attack. They were, however, disappointed in their attempts to cross the river, and left no other recourse than to cut their way through to Kilpatrick. The wagon train which accompanied them was loaded with arms and equipments, and it is conjectured that these were provided for the prisoners, whose release from Belle Isle was undoubtedly one object of the excursion.

The only damage done to the canal was the destruction of the wooden part of the aqueduct at Dover mills. A few hundred dollars will repair it.

The enemy at Tunstall's.

We learn that the Yankees destroyed Pearson's saw-mill near Tunstall's station. They plundered the neighboring country of all the grain and meat they could lay their hands on. They did no damage to the railroad.

Pickett and Peck.

Major General Pickett is one too many for Major General Peck, as well with the pen as with the sword, as the recent correspondence between them will show. Says the *Dispatch*:

Quite a spirited correspondence has recently taken place between Major General Pickett, of the Confederate army, and Major General Peck, commanding the Yankee forces at Newbern, N. C. In the fight near Newbern some weeks ago our forces, under General Pickett, captured, among other prisoners, several deserters, who, after proper trial, were ordered to be executed. In opening the correspondence Peck enclosed to Gen. Pickett a paragraph which originally appeared in the Petersburg *Register*, stating that Col. Shaw was shot dead by a negro soldier from the other side of the river, which he was spanning with a pontoon bridge, and that the negro was watched, followed, taken and hanged after the action at Thomasville.

The Yankee General insultingly informs Gen. Pickett that "the government of the United States has wisely seen fit to enlist many thousand colored soldiers to aid in putting down the rebellion, and has placed them on the same to ting, in all respects, as her white troops." To show the action of his government, he encloses a copy of Lincoln's proclamation on the subject. He then proceeds with more than usual Yankee impertinence, and calls on Gen. Pickett to "disavow this violation of the usages of war, and to bring the offenders to justice," and believing that this will be done, he adds: I shall refrain from executing a rebel soldier until I learn your action in the premises."

Gen. Pickett, in his reply, gives Peck to understand that the paragraph is without foundation and ridiculous, but takes the opportunity to inform him that if he had caught any negro who had killed either officer, soldier, or citizen of the Confederate States, he should have caused him to be immediately executed. In reply to the Yankee General's threat of retaliation, Gen. P. says:

"I have merely to say that I have in my hands, and subject to my order, captured in the recent operations in this department, some four hundred and fifty (450) officers and men of the U. S. Army, and for every man you hang, I will hang ten (10) of the U. S. A."

The next letter of Peck encloses a list of fifty-three names, whom he alleges "are loyal and true North Carolinians, and duly enlisted in the 2d N. C. infantry." He asks for them the same treatment in all respects as is due other prisoners of war.

In his reply Gen. Pickett acknowledges the receipt of the list of fifty-three names, and says it will enable him to bring to justice many who have up to this time escaped their just deserts. He returns to Gen. Peck the names of those who have been tried and convicted by court-martial for desertion from the Confederate service, and taken with arms in hand, "duly enlisted in the 2d N. C. infantry, U. S. A.," and informs him that they have been duly executed according to law and the custom of war.

The following letters subsequently passed between the two officers:

HEADQ'RS ARMY AND DIST. OF N. C.,
Newbern, N. C., Feb. 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. Pickett, Confederate Army, Petersburg:

General: Soon after your retreat from Newbern I had the honor to address you respecting 63 loyal North Carolinians who had fallen into your hands. They having been duly enlisted in the 2d North Carolina regiment, I ask for them the treatment of prisoners of war.

Your attention is called to the enclosed slip, cut from the Fayetteville *Observer*, of Feb. 8th, 1864, setting forth that some of the prisoners taken near Newbern have been executed, which I hope will prove unfounded.

"*Traitors Executed.*—Among the prisoners captured by our forces near Newbern were several deserters from our army. We learn by an officer just from the spot that two of these have already been executed, and others are undergoing trial."

Having reported this matter to higher authority I am instructed to notify you that if the members of the North Carolina regiment who have been captured are not treated as prisoners of war, the strictest retaliation will be enforced. Two Colonels, two Lieut. Colonels, two Majors and two Captains are held at Fort Monroe as hostages for their safety. These officers have not been placed in close custody, because the authorities do not believe that any harm is intended by you to the members of the 2d North Carolina regiment.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

JOAB PECK, Major General.

HEADQ'RS. DEPARTMENT, N. CAROLINA,
Petersburg, Va., Feb. 27, 1864.

General: Your communication of the 20th instant is received. Your letter of the 12th, referred to, was replied to by flag, under the date of 17th.

You have doubtless perused by reply ere this, and are aware of the fact that the men "duly enlisted into the 2d North Carolina regiment," spoken of by you, had been duly enlisted in the Confederate service previously, and deserted from the same; that they were taken in arms fighting against their colors; were tried by a duly organized Court, sentenced and executed.

If the officers of the Confederate States army whom you speak of "as hostages for their safety" can be put to death as deserters from the Federal army, you will certainly be fully justified in executing them indefinitely; otherwise, should you retaliate, you will stand by guilty of murder.

The subject does not, however, admit of discussion, and I refer you to the concluding paragraph of my letter of the 17th inst.

[illegible] your obedient servant,

G. E. PICKETT, Major General.

From the Atlanta Register.]

JUDGE WRIGHT'S RESOLUTIONS—A VOICE FROM THE RANKS.

LINE OF THE RAPIDAN,
Camp 48th Miss., Feb. 6, 1864.

Mr. Wright, of Georgia:

DEAR SIR:—We cannot refrain from giving expression, on behalf of ourselves and many others, to the unqualified approbation with which the resolutions recently introduced by you into Congress are entertained in the veteran regiment.

The 48th, from the days of the "old battalion" at Jonesboro, has been honorably scarred in every conflict of the army with the hosts of McClellan, Pope, Burnside, Hooker and Meade, and has a right, second to no other (save with deep) to a voice in the things that make for a true peace. That voice, sir, is unanimously and enthusiastically in favor of your resolutions. And, believe it, it is the voice of the rank and file of the entire army.

While we stand firmly ready to fight, and even to die in defence of the rights of the South, three years of unceasing slaughter have sufficed to convince us that something beside the blood of the country is necessary for its solution. It demands its wisdom, its moderation, its conservatism.

As the South's resolved defenders with our lives, we hail with joy your resolutions, as the first official manifestation of a purpose to transfer this destroying conflict from the field to the council, from the means of brute force, to those of rational mind.

In inaugurating this movement, we behold in you the continual evidences of that spirit which has hitherto characterized you, not only as the friend of the people, but pre eminently, as the friend of the soldier.

In the name of the veteran heroes of this army, we salute you, and your patriotic resolutions, well.

With sentiments of high esteem, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves, your obedient servants,

THEODORIC C. LYON,
JAMES M. WITHERSPOON,
and many others.

ROME, GA., Feb. 20, 1864.

Theodoric C. Lyon, James M. Witherspoon and others, 48th Mississippi, Lee's Army, Line of the Rapidan, Va.

GENTLEMEN:—Owing to the irregularities of the mail your letter was not received until yesterday. Accept my assurances of my thanks for it. It is appropriate to the cheering amidst the invective which my resolutions have drawn down upon me. The approbation of such men is better than a monument of marble.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUGUSTUS R. WRIGHT.

We regret to learn that Hon. S. H. Christian, Confederate elect from the 7th District, is dead. So was the report here on Saturday, said to be well founded.

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative, "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been. They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, as a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Office Wilmington and Weldon R. R. Co.,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Wilmington, N. C., March 3, 1864.

ALL OUTSTANDING CHECKS, GIVEN BY [illegible] must be presented at the Bank of Cape Fear for payment, prior to the 1st of April next. Holders of them are hereby notified that if presented after that time, they will be paid only in the now existing currency, at the present value, as expressed on its face.

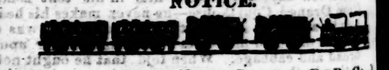
Such of the Stockholders of this Company, to whom dividends heretofore declared are still due, are also notified to collect the same before the 1st of April next. All the several amounts due to them respectively, will be counted out in Treasury notes of the Confederate States, placed in separate packages, and held for delivery to the Stockholders on demand. The larger portion of the dividends now due, were declared during the year 1863, and by the terms of the order of the Board of Directors, were payable in the then existing circulation of Treasury notes of the Confederate States.

This notice is given for the benefit of the Stockholders referred to above, that they may in due time avail themselves of the provisions of the recent act of Congress in reference to the currency. J. W. THOMPSON,

March 7-d12tw1t Treasurer.

Raleigh Confederate and Petersburg Express publish twice in daily and once in weekly, and send bills to office W. & W. R. R. Co.

NOTICE.



OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co.,
Vance, March 4th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL DEBTS and accounts of every description—Coupons, Dividends, Hand Hire, Bonds, &c—due by this Company previous to March 20th, 1864, will be paid in Confederate Treasury notes of the old issue.

By order of the Board of Directors:

JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr.,
March 7-12t Secretary.

Office North Carolina R. R. Co.,
VANCE, March 4th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AFTER March 20th, 1864, no issues of Confederate Treasury notes other than the 1s, 2s and 5s will be received by this Company in payment of Fares, Freights or any other dues, otherwise fifty per cent additional will be charged. The $100 notes will not be received at all and in every instance the debtor must make the exact change.

By order of the Board of Directors:

JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr.,
March 7-12t Secretary.

Bank of Graham, N. C.,
March 4th, 1864.

DEPOSITORS AND THOSE TO WHOM DIVIDENDS are due are hereby notified to draw the amounts due them from this Bank by the 25th inst., and balances left in Bank after that date will be funded in 4 per cent Confederate States bonds for said parties.

March 7-t25M C. P. MEBANE, Cash'r.

HARNESS AND CARRIAGES

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he is now prepared to [illegible] and repair buggies and carriages; also all kinds of [illegible] ness.

Shop on Wilmington street, next door to the Confederate Blacksmith Shop. JOHN EAMES.

March 7-1m

TO MILL-OWNERS, &C.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WITH AN EXPERIENCE of thirty years in the different branches of the business, offers his services to repair Stationary Engines, Boilers and valves, machinist and boiler works in the country. Address V. A. FROST,

March 7-3t* Raleigh, N. C.

COOK WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE, BY THE MONTH OR FOR the balance of the year, a good Cook and Washer. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.

March 7-1t

NOTICE TO NON-CONSCRIPTS.

I NOW HAVE A COMPANY OF NON-CONSCRIPTS permanently stationed at Salisbury, N. C., as Provost Guards, and will receive 25 or 30 more recruits, if application is made to me. This Company will not be removed from this place.

H. P. KILLEN,
Capt. Co. B, Provost Guards.